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by Mr. Renauld in THE BRYOLOGIST IV, p. 65. It is perhaps the same species as *H. amplyphyllum* Williams, in Bull. N. Y. Garden, II, p. 139.

HYLOCOMIUM TRIQUETRUM BERINGIANUM Card. and Thér.

Leaves yellowish, erect imbricate, subhomomallous less distinctly papillose.

From Hall Island (Trelease, 1989 in part; Coville and Kearney, 2059).

From the Botanical Gazette, July, 1896.

NEW MOSSES OF NORTH AMERICA.

F. RENAULD AND J. CARDOT.

GYMNOSTOMUM CALCAREUM N. et H. var. WINONENSE Holz.

Differs from the var. *tenellum* Sch. by the leaves acute and the capsule not constricted at the mouth. Very small and loosely cespitose or gregarious.

Minnesota: Winona, amongst the stems of *Myurella Careyana* (J. M. Holzinger, 1893).

DICRANUM DEMETRII R. and C.

In very compact, yellowish-green tufts, brownish and a little tomentose below. Stems erect, simple or sparingly branched, three to four inches long. Leaves crowded, erecto-patent when moist, crispate when dry, from an oblong-obovate base rather suddenly constricted and linear-subulate, canaliculate, smooth, quite entire or subsinuate at apex, 3-6 mm. long, 0.30-0.60 mm. broad at base; costa narrow, percurrent or subexcurrent; cells smooth, small; quadrate or short-rectangular and incrassate in the upper part, becoming narrowly linear and slightly posose towards the base near the costa, the alar looser, subrectangular. Pericheatial leaves from an oblong sheathing base suddenly long-cuspidate. Fruit unknown. Seems dioicous.

Labrador: Rattler's Bight (*Rev. A. C. Waghorne*, 1892; comm. *Rev. C. H. Demetrio*). Specimens bearing young fructifications and remains of old pedicels.

Seems to have some affinities with *D. elongatum* Schw., but is readily distinguished at first sight from this species by its leaves crisped in the dry state, which gives it rather the appearance of *D. montanum* Hedw., and also by the very different areolation of the leaves.

DICRANUM TRACHYPHYLLUM R. and C.

Dioicous, cespitose, green or olivaceous. Stems erect, 2-6 cm. long, simple or branching, sparingly tomentose in the lower part. Leaves falcate or flexuous-patent when moist, flexuous-crisped when dry, often tufted, linear-lanceolate, canaliculate above and rather thickly subulate, strongly serrate on the margins, spinulose-dentate at apex; costa stout, about one-fourth the width of leaf-base, generally very rough at back, percurrent or short-excurrent into a spinulose-dentate point; cells of the upper part quadrate or subrotundate, mostly papillose on the back, oblong or linear and smooth towards the base, the alar lax, inflated brownish or hyaline. Per-

ichaetial leaves from an oblong sheathing base constricted into a rough subula; costa narrower. Pedicel pale, at last twisted to the left above when dry. Capsule and peristome as in *D. fuscescens*.

Newfoundland: Leading Pickles and Hermitage Bay (*Rev. A. C. Waghorne* 1893 and 1895).

Closely allied to *D. fuscescens*, Turn., to which it might be subordinated as a subspecies, but nevertheless easily distinguished by the leaves more strongly serrate, very rough on the back, less narrowly subulate and the nerve thicker and broader.

DICRANUM SUBFULVUM R. and C.

Loosely cespitose, dark green, filled with earth below. Stems erect, 1-2 cm. high, simple or sparingly branched little radiculose. Leaves erectopatent, flexuous, crisped when dry, narrowly lanceolate, acuminate-subulate, subula canaliculate, subentire or minutely denticulate at apex; costa strong, very broad, about half width of leaf base, smooth or nearly so at back; cells very small, opaque, quadrate, scarcely papillose, somewhat larger and quadrate or short rectangular below, all very chlorophyllose, the alar lax, enlarged, quadrate or subhexagonal, pellucid, yellowish, brownish or subhyaline. Flowers and fruit unknown.

Distinguished from *D. fulvum* Hook., by the stems not flexuous, the leaves not tufted, nearly entire, the costa broader, smooth or only very slightly papillose on the back and the supra-alar cells chlorophyllose, scarcely distinct from the others.

FISSIDENS DECIPIENS DeNot. var. WINONENSE R. and C.

Differs from the type by its smaller size, the smaller and narrower leaves with the pellucid border most often indistinct, and the less opaque areolation.

Minnesota: Winona (*J. M. Holzinger, Mosses of Minnesota*, No. 6).

TRICHOSTOMUM INDIGENS R. and C.

Very small, gregarious, dirty-green. Stems scarcely 1-2 mm. high. Leaves patent subcirrate when dry, 1.25-1.75 mm. long, oblong-lingulate, obtuse, apiculate or subacute, margins revolute below, plane above, very minutely crenulate by the projection of the papillæ; costa stout, percurrent or vanishing just below the apex; cells minute, rotundate or subquadrate densely papillose, becoming gradually larger, oblong, rectangular, pellucid and smooth towards the base. Perichaetial leaves from an oblong and loosely reticulate base, linear-lingulate, obtuse or mucronate. Pedicel thin, reddish, paler above, 4-6 mm. long, slightly twisted to the left under the capsule when dry. Capsule small, erect, oblong-cylindrical chestnut-colored, about 1 mm. long. Lid unknown. Annulus simple, teeth of the peristome purple, slightly twisting, on a narrower basilar membrane, segments filiform, minutely granulose, marked with a longitudinal line, articulate, slightly nodose and partly connected in the lower part. Probably dioicous (male flowers unseen).

Newfoundland (*Rev. A. C. Waghorne*, 1895).

Resembling the smallest forms of *Barbula unguiculata* Hedw. by the shape and the areolation of the leaves, but well distinct by the peristome much shorter and less twisted, the teeth describing scarcely half a spiral turn.

ULOTA CRISPULA Brid. var. DOLOSA R. and C.

Distinct from the genuine form by the dark green tint, the leaves less crispate and generally broader and the areolation less incrassate, the lower cells looser, shorter, hyaline or greenish, not yellow.

District of Columbia: Tenallytown, mixed with *Orthotrichum Ohioense* and *O. Braunii* (J. M. Holzinger, 1892).

This variety differs considerably from the type by its much looser basilar areolation, and would be easily taken for a well distinct species; but we have specimens, gathered at Atco, New Jersey, by Mr. H. A. Green, which are intermediate between this variety and the typical form.

PHILONOTIS VENELLA C. Muel. var. COLORADENSE R. and C.

Areolation more chlorophyllose; marginal cells narrower, teeth of the leaves more patulous. Sterile. Perhaps a small depauperate form of *P. Muehlenbergii* Brid.?

Colorado: Springdale, Boulder Co. (Marie Holzinger, 1892, comm. J. M. Holzinger).

ANOMOBRYUM FILIFORME Husn. var. AMERICANUM R. and C.

Differs from the var. *concinnum* (*Bryum concinnum* Spr.) by the more slender and shorter stems, the smaller leaves and the shorter cells. Costa percurrent or vanishing just below the point. Sterile.

Wisconsin: Trempealeau Mt. (F. M. Holzinger, 1893).

With Rev. Boulay, we consider *Anomobryum filiforme* (Dicks.) Husn., *A. juliforme* Solms., *A. sericeum*, DeLacroix, and *A. concinnum*, (Spr.) Husn., as belonging to the same specific type, which is widely distributed under numerous local or regional forms, throughout Europe, Africa, North, Central, and South America.

HYPNUM IMPLEXUM R. and C.

Tufts depressed, light green. Stems intricate, pinnately ramulose, branchlets hooked, fastigate above. Leaves falcate-secund, from a broadly ovate-deltoid base rather suddenly constricted into a narrow subulate acumen, plane on the margins, quite entire or subdenticulate at base of the acumen; costa double, short; cells narrowly linear, those of the angles few but distinct, small, quadrate, greenish or pellucid. Flowers and fruit unknown.

Labrador: Seal Island (Rev. A. C. Waghorne, 1893).

Allied to *H. hamulosum* Sch., but more robust, and distinct by the light green tint; the leaves broader at base and more suddenly constricted into a subulate acumen, and the alar cells more numerous and more conspicuous. Much resembling the small green form of *H. cupressiforme* L., but in this the leaves are narrower and the alar cells still much more numerous and conspicuous.

HYPNUM SUBEUGYRIUM R. and C.

Monocoicous, resembling *H. eugyrium* Sch. var. *Mackayi* Sch., from which it differs by the alar cells of the leaves small, quadrate, not forming excavate auricles and the capsule exannulate. From the forms of *H. palustre* L. having the leaves subimbricate, it is distinguishable by the minutely denticulate apex of the leaves and by the costa always double and shorter.

Newfoundland: Exploits (*Rev. A. C. Wagborne*, 1893).

SULLIVANT MOSS CHAPTER.

AN IMPORTANT NOTE TO CHAPTER MEMBERS.

A Matter to be Voted Upon.

In organizing the Sullivant Moss Chapter the precedent established by the Fern Chapter was followed, and its Constitution adapted to the supposed needs of the new Society. It has seemed to the writer from the first that the informal character of our Chapter did not require so much red-tape as the Constitution involved. In the practical working of the Chapter several changes have been found necessary and these so far have been accomplished by amending the Constitution, but now the time has arrived when further simplification is needed and the changes contemplated really abrogate the original Constitution. The best way of accomplishing this end has been the subject of much discussion among the active workers.

The Chapter was started by Dr. Grout and Mrs. Britton, and the latter asked me to take the position of Secretary-Treasurer and work up the organization. The list of Chapter Members and the Constitution had already been printed when I assumed office, January 1, 1898. It was my first experience in such work and I felt the whole must evolve as circumstances developed. The work has grown to be a far larger one than was at first anticipated. Starting with a membership of thirty, we soon reached one hundred, and now have one hundred and twenty-six on our list. Of this number a large proportion are students needing direction from time to time. This is done through correspondence with the Secretary who attends to all routine work and elementary instruction at large expense of time and labor. As students advance and their work is specialized they are put in touch with the advanced worker in his particular line. In this way there has come to be a group of directors, consisting of Mrs. Britton, Dr. Grout, Dr. Best, Prof. Holzinger, and later Mrs. Harris, Miss Warner and Mr. Barbour, who really constitute a Board of Control.

The Constitution calls for a double ticket and this in so small an organization is a very cumbersome method. This is the first point for consideration. The above explanation has been made so that all the members may be informed of the exact situation and be able to vote intelligently. The intention is to do away with the Constitution, and vest the interest of the Chapter in the hands of a board of control, consisting of the above named